

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W. T. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

No. 38.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

JAGGER & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in
the music line.

A. HOLLYSHED,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly excepted
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Manus hotel.

B. C. E. CARTHEW,
QU'APPELLE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,
CORNERS.

Graduate Toronto University and Licentiates
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(of CAMBRIDGE).

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

S. COOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.

D. L. SCOTT, Q.C., W. C. HAMILTON,
REGINA.

A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE.
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONETY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my Office, or at the
PROGRESS OFFICE.

QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,
Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery.

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has purchased the busi-
ness of Mr. P. E. Darst carried on in
Qu'Appelle under the management of Mr.
W. E. Ingraham, and will keep in stock a
full line of

**Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.**

Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
Attended to.

R. B. FERGUSON,
QU'APPELLE,

JAS. BROWN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO FRANK MARWOOD,

General Blacksmiths

AND

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Plow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

Repair of all kinds of wood work promptly
attended to.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE,

Insurance & General Agent.

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Flour & Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ

In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD ! FRUITS !

CONFECTONERY, &c.

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Backboards & Wagons

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

BRICK,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Colum-
bia Lumber in Stock.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes !

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

— Boston now prohibits "perpendicular"
drinking at the bar.

The North-West.

**News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.**

WOLSELEY.

— Everybody goes a-berrying these days.

— Crops look splendid except in the case
of those unfortunate who were last week
in the bad storms of the last two weeks.

— Special union evangelistic services con-
ducted by Rev. Messrs. Campbell and How-
itt have been held this week in the Presby-
terian church here. Great interest has been
shown in them, and we trust much good
done.

— An interesting liquor-selling case was
disposed of here on Saturday by Magistrate
Biden: The Queen vs. W. R. Boyd of In-
dian Head. The defendant pleading guilty,
was fined \$50 and costs or 3 months at hard
labor. The fine and costs were paid forth-
with.

— COUNCIL MINUTES.

The council met July 11th.
Present: Chairman, Councillors Thom-
son, Martin, Bompas, Balfour and Jolly.

Fireguard committee reported letting of
work to the amount of \$370.

Bompas and Martin, at great expense,
met the cost of a school at cemetery at Ed-
monton and let it for \$1000.

— The cemetery committee to complete
cemeteries fencing.

Indian Department to be asked for grant
to town for dredging between municipality and
Indian reserve.

— A by-law was passed authorizing the levy-
ing and collecting of a rate of 2½ mills on the
dollar for general purposes.

Council adjourned till 27th September.

MOOSOMIN.

— Mr. Scarth, M. P., of Winnipeg, paid
the town a visit this week, and was well
pleased with the prospects of the district.

— The court house is fast approaching
completion. It is much needed, as courts
have had to be held in the Academy hall,
which is very inconvenient for that purpose.

— Severe rain storms have been passing
over this place of late, and in some localities
crops have been injured with hail. Crops
here are looking excellent.

— J. M. White and O. Smith are building
a large stone block on the site occupied by
them previous to the late fire on south
Main street. There is quite a building boom
here now, and all of a substantial
nature. John Carson has a stone store
about complete on Broadway, which will be
occupied by Richard Tees as a general store.

CALGARY.

— At 11.30 on Monday Hon. Mr. Dewdney
assisted at the laying of the corner stone of
the pumping station of the Calgary water
works near the banks of the Bow River,
which was done with Masonic ceremony.
Mr. Dewdney made an appropriate speech
and address, presented by George Alexander,
president of the Water Works Company.

— A large gathering attended the
ceremony. It was pointed out that this is
the only water works system between Win-
nipeg and the Pacific coast. The engines
will pump one million gallons a day and the
work will be finished in September. The
bulk of the pipe is already laid. In the
afternoon a procession was formed about a
miles long, composed of men, women, par-
ents, carriages and mounted horsemen,
headed by a dry bearing mounted ox, and
proceeded to a point east of the Elbow river,
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pleted last week that teams could cross it,
and it is expected that the finishing touches
will be put on by Saturday night. The ap-
proaches are being graded and will also be
completed by the time the bridge is thrown
open for traffic.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

— Hay is looking wonderfully well, and a
great deal may be cut on the upland, which
is the best hay.

— Although the rains beginning on Friday
night of last week and continuing until
Wednesday were very heavy the roads are
already dry.

— It is reported that parties wishing to buy
lots on H. B. Co.'s reserve during present
week have been informed that all their lots are
reserved from sale at present.

— Mr. Groat has a field of timothy which
has been seeded down for five or six years.
Last year the crop was a failure, and he
thought of plowing it up. This year there
is every prospect of an abundant yield.

— New potatoes, green peas, cabbage and
cauliflower are now in use. Strawberries
fully in season and wonderfully good and
abundant. Prices are on the very variable
scale, but run about 25 cents a quart.

— The hot weather of last week brought
on a thunderstorm on Friday evening and
showery weather followed at intervals until
Wednesday morning, when the sky cleared
again. The showers were warm and unac-
companied by wind, so that there were only
beneficial results.

THE TERRITORIES LEAD.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Every one who comes in from the Territories
agrees as to the excellent prospects
there this season. In conversation with a Free Press reporter, Mr. Action Burrows, who
returned a few days ago from a trip west as
far as Banff, said everything looked most
promising. The crops had been raised
throughout the season and in the early part
of it more than in Manitoba. From the east
the boundary of the territories as far as the
Rockies crops look exceedingly well and the
pasture is luxuriant. In every town and
village building is going on; Regina is es-
pecially brisk in this respect. Most of the
farms of the Canadian Agricultural Coal &
Colonization Company are looking exceed-
ingly well. Sir John Lister Kay has been
successful in the management by Mr. St. John
and his son, and the principal products
no doubt he has had difficulties to contend
with, largely on account of the location of
some of the farms and of the expense of
transportation. This is the case in
Balmoral and the surrounding districts, where
the town is really an astonishing one, es-
pecially when it is remembered that it is very
little over five years old. The buildings are
of a superior and substantial class, many of
them being of excellent free-stone, which is
obtained close to the town, and some of which
is obtained from the bedrock. The stone
is very hard and durable, and is well suited
for building, especially in the Red Deer
district, where the soil is very light and
well-drained. The stone is well suited for live
stock and for dairy-farming, the water supply
being good. Half-section farmers are
the great want of the Calgary district.—Free
Press.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

A new postoffice has been opened at On-
ton Lake, to go into operation on August
1st. Geo. G. Mann, postmaster. Mail once
in two weeks.

Quite a number of tenders were put in
for the supply of the ten tons of hay required
by the Mounted Police for immediate use. J. M. Skelton got the contract at
\$40 a ton.

— The disposal of the old temporary bridge
has been left in the discretion of Mr. Chink-
skill. The material in it will probably be
used in the construction of smaller bridges
in the neighborhood.

— Mr. Fairbank brought into town on
Monday four foot one inch long and
well headed out. A great deal of wheat
throughout the district is headed out, the
most forward fields being those in which the
seed was ploughed in.

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pleted last week that teams could cross it,
and it is expected that the finishing touches
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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

— An hundred and seventy-five papers in
Nebraska have come out for prohibition.

— The New Zealand Alliance spent about
\$4,000.00 in prohibition work last year.

— Iowa has now no State debt, and a
balance last month of \$159,000 in the State
treasury.

— More than five hundred speeches a
week will be made in the Nebraska campaign
during July.

— A sixteen year-old boy died recently at
Salisbury, N. C., as the result of cigarette
smoking.

— The Royal Templars of New England
held a great Temperance Camp at old Ore-
hard Branch, July 9 to 14.

— The police report 2,868 saloons in Balti-
more, and the Legislature has raised the
price of license from \$50 to \$250.

— Labor has joined hands with prohibition
in Ohio, in the nomination of Dr. Lockwood
of Cincinnati, for Secretary of State.

— Every dollar spent in the saloon is a
blow at the family, and the family is the de-
fense of our nation.—Northwestern Mail.

— The Omaha Bee says that the license
system in that city as at present conducted
is a source of corruption and irregularity.
The license fees is \$1,000.

— The King of the Belgians, in response
to a deputation, promised to exert his best
influence to secure the entire prohibition of
the liquor traffic in Africa.

— A Chicago college student was recently
committed to the insane asylum, in Judge
Fraudgost's court, adjudged insane from
cigarette smoking.

— An "original package" liquor seller,
James McGuire, was fined \$100 and costs,
or ninety days in jail, by Judge Brett in the
Bengal, Me., Municipal Court, on the 15th
ult.

— Judge Hinman, District Court, charged
the Grand Jury at Nevada, Iowa, that the
"original package" men are indestructible as
nuisances, notwithstanding the U. S. Supreme
Court decision.

— W. Brown, the official inspector under
the Scott Act in Northumberland Co., N. B.,
does more than draw his salary. He en-
forces the Act so well that the drought of
Newcastle and Chatham have resorted to the
same plan of evading the law. In spite of
elaborate constitutions and by-laws, adopted
by the clubs, the inspector is making their
sale of liquors very troublesome and expen-
sive.

— Rev. Joseph Cook made the great ad-
dress of the recent National Temperance
Congress in New York. Among other of his
striking sayings was this: "There is more
money behind the liquor traffic than behind
the slave power, and the market may be
needed to destroy it." We must look well to
the development of sturdiness and chivalry
in Temperance effort. The reform is reach-
ing a serious crisis.

— Germany's own papers and statistics re-
fute the claim that little drunkenness exists
in that beer-loving country. The following
is a current item from the German press:
"Germany annually spends 430,000,000
marks for its army, but not much less for
army tanks, which cost 400,000,000 marks.
Statistics show that the intemperate
class furnishes thirty per cent. of all the
poor, and seventy-five per cent. of all the
criminals."

The Canada Citizen says: "It ought to be generally known that liquor
manufacturing business necessitates far
smaller payments in wages in proportion to
the capital invested than any other industry.
Statistics compiled from the Canadian cen-
sus return for 1891 show that in fifteen of
the leading industries the ratio of yearly wag-
es to capital invested was fifty-one per cent.
In the distillery business it was only one and
quarter per cent. and in brewing eleven
per cent. The closing of breweries and
distilleries, therefore, while it would temp-
orarily stop employment, would not
increase the demand for labor, as the capital,
when in other industries, would be employed
much more largely in paying wag-
es than at the present time."

The Canada Citizen says: "A small pro-
cession illustrating the following lesson in
evolution, left the prison—the grave,
passed the Citizen office about a week ago.
There was a large truck, loaded up with
logs, covered by a sort of booth made of
white canvas on which were painted the
words: 'Kromme Lager Beer.' The driver
of this sin-laden truck was grinding over
his shoulder at the patrol wagon of the
Police Department, wherein was seated near a
constable a being who once had been, cer-
tainly, a wise man, but who, alas, was
little else than a drunken fool. It was
in sober sense the wreck of a woman had
locked ahead of her and paid heed to what
she there saw, what thoughts might have
arisen in her mind. Before her was the
constable, a being who

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Phoenix Printing Office; in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboina, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	Year.
One column	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
Half column	4.00	6.00	15.00	40.00
Quarter column	3.00	4.00	10.00	30.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed annually, if often \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

A small commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1890.

VISIT OF OUR MEMBER.

In about a week or ten days the Hon. E. Dewdney, M. P. for this electoral division and Minister of the Interior, will visit various points in his constituency. He is now in British Columbia and on his return will call at Qu'Appelle; we hope to give the exact date next issue of THE PROGRESS. An opportunity will thus be afforded those who have business with the department to meet its head. Our Board of Trade should appoint a strong delegation to meet the Minister and enquire into the welfare of certain matters brought before him last year, and which seem to be hanging fire an unnecessary length of time. We will not discuss them in detail at present, believing if proper representations are made, that satisfaction may be secured. There are those who hint that East Assiniboina is worse off in having a cabinet minister for a representative than it would be with a simple member of the Commons. This remains yet to be seen, but it is certain that the alacrity of the Government in dealing with certain matters does not give any cause for surprise. Give the Minister a hearty and friendly welcome, but it is the duty of the people in their own interest to see that that is not the only result of his visit.

THE DICTIONARY FAKE.

The Regina Leader owns up the fact that the dictionary offered as a premium to its subscribers is over forty years behind the times. It is most deplorable that such a worthless book should be thrust upon an unsuspecting public, and that the unwary should be induced to spend their money for an article wholly unreliable. The Leader says it is the only western paper that can make the offer of the cheap reprint of Webster's unabridged Dictionary. We happen to know that every paper in the Territories can buy the book at the same money as the Leader can. THE PROGRESS has received a similar offer, but is careful not to be duped, and will not be the means of foisting upon its subscribers an article as useless and out of date as last year's almanac.

DRIVING IT HOME.—The "Canada Presbyterian" of Toronto, is speaking out in plain terms, and not mincing for fear somebody's feelings will be hurt, as some of our religious "weaklings" do. It is being said: "It would simply outrage the public mind and perhaps do some good if the people of the West would stop using abstract terms and honestly admit that for the sins of the body politic the people are themselves to blame."

If corruption is rampant it becomes a large number of people corrupt. If there are hoodlums in Parliament hoodlums sit there. If bribery exists it is because some citizens give and some take bribes. If the air is thick with corruption lies it is because a large number of people are being hamstrung tight and left it because the昏暗 ones are infinitely stupid. If many people are doing foolish things it is because they are natural born fools. It may be said that well-meaning people are often led astray. In a country in which hundreds of thousands are spent every year for education they have no business to be led astray. It is a sorry compliment to them to say that they are so weak or so ignorant that designate gods can lead them astray."—Vice.

PROHIBITION AND THE PARTIES.

It is conceded by all who have given any thought to the matter that neither of the old parties can take up Prohibition without causing a split in their ranks. In the Conservative party the split would be fatal, because the preponderating influence there is anti-Prohibition. In the Reform party it would be very serious, for although that party probably numbers in its ranks a great many more temperance men than does its rival, yet the liquor interest is sufficiently powerful even there to be an important factor. Mr. Mowat has clearly recognized this fact, and has given us plainly to understand that he will not run the risk of disrupting his party by introducing Prohibition. And what is true of the Reform party in the Province, is equally true of that in the Dominion.

Here the question stands: One party is in power and wants to stay there, and will not risk the alienation of the liquor vote by taking up Prohibition. The other party is out of power and wants to get in, but thinks that by adopting the Prohibition cry it might lose many votes and gain but few. The opinion is well founded. Experience has shown that the liquor vote will go from side to side as self-interest dictates, but the temperance vote will not. To the liquor men, as a class, party is nothing, save in so far as it protects their business. With the temperance men, as a class, party dominates other considerations; that is, no considerable number of them will ever cross over to the camp of the opposite party even for the sake of obtaining Prohibition. Party prejudice is too strong to allow them to do so. They will help in temperance work even to the extent of hurting their own party, provided it does not help the opposite party. There they draw the line. This explains some things that occurred in the recent elections. We have information of some constituencies in which the fight was likely to be between the Liberals and the New Party, no Conservative being in the field till near nomination day. Under these circumstances, New Party candidates received abundant promises of support. Large numbers of Liberals were quite willing to vote the New Party ticket so long as it did not help their hereditary foes the Conservatives; but just as soon as the latter put a man in the field, back went the Liberal voters to their old standard. So well is this peculiarity understood by the Liberal leaders, that their stock cry against the New Party is, it will help the Conservatives.

But suppose it were otherwise; suppose temperance men could be induced to combine in sufficient numbers to compel one of the old parties to take up Prohibition, what would be gained? These parties were not organized on the Prohibition issue. As parties they have no real sympathy with it. But we will suppose that the one in power is compelled by outside pressure to pass the law. The law is on the Statute book, but it will not enforce itself. The party in power is glad to be rid of a vexing question, and does not care to make fresh trouble for itself by a rigid enforcement of the law. As in the case of the Scott Act, local officials, who are always appointees of the Government, receive instructions to be very lenient. Perhaps they are told, as was Inspector Williams of Middlesex, that an enforcement of the law will break up the party. The result is, the law will be violated with impunity; it will become a dead letter, and eventually be repealed; on the ground that "public opinion" does not sustain it." But would local officials act in that way if they had a Prohibition Government and a Prohibition Party behind them? Assuredly not. When a great measure is passed by a Government elected on the issue, all the machinery of the party is put in operation to make it a splendid success and officials act accordingly.

But, it may be asked, what do you expect to gain by organizing a New Party, with Prohibition as its main object? We expect in the first place, to raise a definite issue,

the very thing which the old parties refuse to do. We expect to unite Prohibitionists on this line, for although they will not break their present alliances to pass to the opposite side, many will gladly leave either of the old parties to join a new organization where Prohibition is a dominant issue. We expect to educate public sentiment on Prohibition lines far more rapidly than can possibly be done in the present divided condition of the temperance forces. And best of all we expect when Prohibition reaches the flood tide of its influence to have a government and party in through sympathy with the principle, ready to pass the measure and faithfully enforce it. If this can be accomplished without a New Party, will some one rise and explain how.—Nation.

THE MCKINLEY BILL AND RETALIATION.

Some of the American Republican papers are talking big about the threats of retaliation now being made in several countries in Europe if the McKinley Tariff Bill is passed by Congress. It is nothing to Americans, they say, what European statesmen and the nations they represent may think or do about the matter; the Americans will pass what tariff laws they choose, and what can the European Governments do about it? If any European Government presumes to make representations at Washington on the subject, it will only serve to make the passing of the Bill more certain. Perhaps so, but this is only one view of the matter, and that, too, perhaps not the wisest. There is an other view of the question, which is far less defiant, and we think far more sensible. It is this: Will it be for their own interests for the United States to fling down the gauntlet of defiance in tariff matters to all Europe, and as far as may be done by such means, cripple trade at the very time that larger markets are needed for American products, both raw and manufactured? Of course it is probable that Great Britain will not adopt a policy of retaliation, no matter what tariff the United States Congress may pass and the President sanction, because Free Trade is England's settled commercial policy, as far as any policy can be regarded as settled, and this policy she will not change on account of any tariff the United States may adopt. If England changes her trade policy it will only be done in the interests of her own people, after long and arduous discussion and agitation. There is no danger at all of it being done in haste merely to spite the American. But let not the Americans boast themselves on that account! If hostile legislation is adopted with a view to injure British commerce with the States, the fact will be made widely known in England, and the British Government will quietly take steps to develop their trade in other directions, and so far as possible render Great Britain independent of the United States, both for its food supplies and the raw material of its manufactures. This, the British Government can do to a great extent, if not altogether. Great Britain can now obtain within the limits of her own empire nearly all the food supplies and raw materials she needs. Indeed she is already much more independent of the United States in the matter of two of her most important imports, wheat and cotton, than she used to be. She imports now vast quantities of wheat and cotton every year from India, and of cotton from Egypt. She imports great quantities of frozen meat from New Zealand and Australia. By pursuing the same policy in India, by building railways and works of irrigation, and encouraging the natives to cultivate more largely than ever in wheat growing and cotton planting, the British Government can reduce to a minimum the necessity of trading at all with the United States for these staples. From Canada too she is likely to draw year by year increased supplies of wheat, cheese, butter, and many other products, as the population of this country increases, and its almost boundless resources are developed. Of meat

she can obtain any amount from Australia and New Zealand, and her trade with these countries is constantly increasing and has now assumed very large dimensions. Her trade with New Zealand for frozen meat has more than quadrupled within the last four or five years, and is now regarded as one of the main reliance of the farming interests in New Zealand. It has afforded a market for fat sheep and cattle in New Zealand, where formerly there was none, or almost none. The practice of boiling down for the sake of their tallow the carcasses of sheep and cattle in New Zealand has now, under the influence of the trade in frozen meat with England, almost ceased. And this, we are convinced, will be England's policy in the premises if the Americans shut out manufacturers by higher and still higher tariffs. Her statesmen will make no representations at Washington on the subject. There are not so foolish; they will simply pursue the even tenor of their way, and leave the Americans to do as they please as regards their trade policy. Direct retaliatory measures may, however, be employed against the United States by the other great powers of Europe, because by nearly all of them the protective system has been adopted, and of course retaliation readily fits in with it. All they have to do is to make their tariffs a little higher, as regards American products, and the thing is done. How all this will suit American trade, remains to be seen. In the meantime it would be just as well for the Americans not to brag too much about it. The United States may be able to live and thrive without the rest of the world; but it may also prove on trial that the rest of the world can do very well without the United States.—Vancouver Telegram.

Quer world! Quer people! Here are men and women by thousands suffering from all sorts of disease, bearing all manner of pain, spending their all on physicians and "getting no better, but rather worse," when right at hand there is a remedy which says it can help them because it's helped thousands of others. Another patient-medicine advertisement, you say? Yes, Yesterdays' *Medical Record* says: "The medicine is Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery, and it's different from the ordinary nostrums in this: It does what it claims to do, or it costs you nothing." The way is this: You pay your druggist \$1.00 for a bottle. You read the directions, and you follow them. You get better, or you don't. If you do, you buy another bottle, and get another. If you don't get better, you get your money back. And the great thing is that so many people are willing to be sick when the remedy's so near at hand.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

The latest issue of this fine pictorial paper is in variety of subject and in quality of artistic treatment one of the best yet published. The number is rich in portraits. Old Norwegians will prize the fine likeness of Sir George Simpson, now thirty years in his grave, but once the ruler of a sovereignty almost as large as Europe. In connection with it is given a view of Isle D'Orval, his former residence, now that of Mr. W. G. Eadie. An account of the entertainment given in honor of the Prince of Wales, is of historic interest. The portrait of Madame Paquet will delight musical circles in which that lady (wife of an ex-Minister of Quebec) holds a prominent place. Grant Allen, though in England, is a Canadian by birth and has done Canada credit by his well used gifts in science and letters. With regard to his many friends will recognize the portrait of Mr. J. P. Abbott, E., whose starry death added so much to the gloom of the community. The rest of the number is largely devoted to washing in Lake St. Louis, to lumbering and to the Monument National Celebration in Solner Park, Montreal—a gay scene made charming by clusters of beauty. One of Houn's pictures serves as frontispiece. Address: *Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James Street, Montreal.

VIGILANT CARE.

Vigilance is necessary against unexpected attacks of summer complaints. No remedy is so well-known or so successful in this class of diseases as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Keep it in the house as safe guard.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock and open for delivery at 8 o'clock. For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 10 and open for delivery every Thursday at 8 o'clock. The post office closes every evening at 10 o'clock; registered mail at 11:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

D. S. McCallum, Principal; M. Westaway, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Monday of each month. J. A. Cowan, Chairman; J. B. Brown, J. H. Fraser, Jas. Smith, J. B. Burns, J. B. Hawkes, John Caldwell, Councillors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of executives. J. E. Beauchamp, President; J. H. MacCallum, Secretary.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A. M. McLane, President; W. S. Badpath, Secretary.

MR. JESSE JOHNSON, of Rockwood, Ont., writes: Last fall I had boils very bad and a friend advised Bark-dock Blood Bitter. I got a bottle and the effect was wonderful, half the boils totally cured me. A more rapid and effectual cure does not exist.

ASTRAY

FROM the Balgonie and Soutis ranches. Last January, 37 cows carrying brood. 76 <> WH JM. Last May, 1 dark brown 2 year old colt, 1 bay filly 2 years old, branded 76 on left hip. Finder please write to

ARTHUR WEBB,
Balgonie, N. W. T.

FOUND

BY AN INDIAN on west of Salt Plain, at God's Lake, 1 gray mare with few brown spots on back of ear, about 10 years old, 1 gray horse, about 14 hands. Owner is requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom he can recover the same by paying expenses.

HILTON KEITH,
Indian Agent.

Dressmaking.

To the Ladies of Qu'Appelle and Vicinity.

MISS TREWARTH will be pleased to dressmaking at their homes or will take in dresses.

Apply to MISS TREWARTH,
Edgeley P. O.

Hand Painting Taught.

Directory.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Incumbent, Rev. H. S. Akhurst.

ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.

Sunday School—Service at 10 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately. Sunday School at 15 o'clock.

Holy Days—Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evensong at 19:30 o'clock.

Weenieslays—Evensong and choir practice at 19:30 o'clock.

S. CHAD'S

Service every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock.

INDIAN HEAD.

Service every alternate Sunday at 11 or 19 o'clock.

EDGELEY FARM.

Service every fourth Sunday at 10 o'clock.

MELKAN.

Service every fourth Sunday at 15 o'clock.

BALGOINE FARM.

Service every fourth Sunday at 19 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday at 14 and 19 o'clock.

Sabbath School at 15:15. Pastor's Bible Class at 15:15 o'clock.

Tuesday, Weekly Lecture at 20 o'clock.

Wednesday, Teachers' meeting at 26 o'clock.

REV. J. FEENEY, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. T. Zelzfeld.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock.

Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDGEELEY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock.

(2:30 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month.

Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).

Priests—Rev. G. Montrouge.

MASONIC.

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. J. A. Cowan, W. M.; Geo. Purches, Sec.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A. T. Robinson.

Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 o'clock.

Service at 11 and 19 o'clock.

Regular weekday prayer meeting Thursday evening at 20 o'clock.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Lodge Royal Standard No. 112, of this Benevolent Society meets once a fortnight on Thursdays, at 20 o'clock. W. S. Redpath, secretary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.).

James Weidman, S. C.; G. C. D. Edmunds, Rev. Sec.

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulyea, President.

James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

For Prince Albert, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock and open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 10 and open for delivery every Thursday at 8 o'clock.

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